The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,671—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

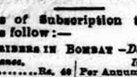
Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the forward order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS and LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 300
Second Class passage	,, 325

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	360	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	340	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now, be booked at through rates.

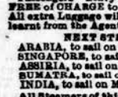
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GROMDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,009 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool	,, ,, 500

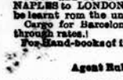
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 434 H. P., Captain Wright, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5 P. C. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high ; has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces, Rs. 1,000.

A handsome black Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15·2 high, a perfectly broken charger ; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.

A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14·2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse Artillery charger. Rs. 800.

A handsome Cheenut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hds. high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever hack and hunter ; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness. Rs. 300

A Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, very castoy, carries 13 stone well ; is a splendid trotter, and gallops well. Rs. 450.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces ; has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a pleasant lady's hack. Rs. 600.

An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. 650.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE	2742	450	C. Fraser	24th Nov.
(c) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(c) KASHGAR	2621	460	E J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	24th Nov.
BOKHARA	2032	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, superior oil and water colour paintings by Louis Frank, one valuable lens by Voigtlander, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. L. F. Beaumont, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter; catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Noor Mahomed Abdool Rahman—

102 Second Class teak squares.
24 First class do. do.

And at the Mazagon Dacrokhana on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Jalool Ithaman Dada—

About 4,500 pieces of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

ON THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder 65 Superior first-class teak squares.

161 Tons superior first-class teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF STOCKHOLM TAR AND RUNLETS COAL-TAR.

ON THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Bunder—

On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Allybhoy, Esmailjee Allybhoy and Adamjee Bhaijee—

152 Barrels Stockholm Tar, and
On account and at the risk of Moosajee Mahomed Khan—
236 Barrels Runlets coal-tar.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

SALE OF NAPOLEON, PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Perfumery, just landed ex S. S. Peshawur, consisting of Price and Goanell's real old brown Windsor soap, pure glycerine, clarified honey, and glycerine and almond meal soap, concentrated essence of damask, moss and white rose and spinaross, bears' grease, lime juice, marrow oil, frangipani pomade, registered golden oil, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell near the Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE.

A few barrels Belfast ham just received per steamer Columbia and Britannia.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st., instant.

Sale commencing at 2 p. m., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Casals and Co., the undermentioned machinery :—

1 Bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power) 1 copying press, 1 yard bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrapreel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frame, pin and hauk winding frames, hangers, bolts, nuts, corkscrews, &c, &c.

The above machinery is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, CHAWLS IN OART AT CHOWPATTY, NEAR POLICE STATION.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Heerobai, widow of Arjoonjee Mahadowjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nemchund Khimjee and Somjeechund Khimjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the cart, bungalow, chawls, situate at Chowpatty road, near Police Station, in the sub-district of Shree Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 17, 31, and 32, and Land Revenue No. 348, containing by admeasurement 860 5-9, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Heerjee Nowrojee, on the west by the property of Mr. K eeswjee Naik, and on the north by the part property of Cassinath Ranjee, and property of Mohomed Rowjee, and on the south by the said Chowpatty Road, and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and tenants.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19 instant, sale to commence at 12 a. m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Apollo Bunder in the sheds of Huree Bhanjee, on account and at the risk of the underwriters Jetha Pursotum, and by order of Huree Bhanjee.—

94 Dhoorras Cotton saved out of cotia Dolutpursad, Nakhoda Rava, when drowned at Vingoria.

Also on the abovementioned place will sail by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the underwriters Gooculdass Ramdass and by order of Huree Bhanjee—

11 Dhoorras Cotton saved out of cotia Cullanpursad, Nakhoda Salaha Mohomed, on her voyage from Vingoria to Bangkok.

Also at Colaba in the shade of Luckmidass Kesuvjee, on account and at the risk of the underwriters Gooculdass Ramdass and Damodur Jaram and by order of Thacker Canjee Muthooradas—

64 Dhoorras Cotton saved out of cotia Dolutpursad, Nakhoda Rava, when drowned at Vingoria.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to pay on the same evening.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, at 6 p. m., to consider the proposed new Rules for the reduction of the Entrance Donation of Ordinary Members and the admission of Temporary Members, and to receive the Report of the Committee on the scheme for building new Bungalows in the Club compound.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

11th November, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the various new works connected with the proposed WATER SUPPLY of the CITY.

The work will be divided into three contracts as under :—

Contract No. 1 comprises the sinking of Wells, building Culverts, and Ventilation shafts, &c., including all materials and labour, and the erection of Valve Shafts, Valves, Syphon, &c., inclusive of labour only.

Contract No. 2 comprises the supplying free on board in Kurrachee Harbour of all the Cast Iron Main and Distribution Pipes, Valve Shafts, Valves, &c., which may be required.

Contract No. 3 comprises landing the various materials included under Contracts No. 2, and the carriage of the same to the various parts of the work as may be required ; excavating all trenches required for the various mains and service pipes ; laying and jointing the same and fitting up and fixing all Cocks and Valves, &c., required, re-filling the trenches and repairing the Roads after the Pipes are laid, and all necessary Masonry and Timber work connected with the proposed.

The Plans of the proposed works may be seen, and copies of the Specification and Bills of Quantities obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on and after the 20th curr nt. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required from any party applying for Bills of Quantities, which sum will be returned on receipt of a *bona-fide* Tender.

Sealed Tenders addressed to Colonel R. B. WALLACE, President, Kurrachee Municipality, and endorsed "Kurrachee Water Works." "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3 (as the case may be)." will be received at the Municipal Office, Kurrachee, those for 1 and 3 up to 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1879, and those for No. 2 up to 7th January, 1880.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to pay any expense connected with any of the same.

J. STRACHAN, Assoc. M. I.C.E.,
Municipal Engineer.

Municipal Office, Kurrachee, 4th October, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
EVERY EVENING,
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
The best Entertainment ever in India,
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
See repeated opinions of both daily papers, and listen to the
UNIVERSAL EXPRESSIONS OF APPROVAL
from all classes, European and Native.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDITORIES
Nightly testify to the, if possible,
INCREASING POPULARITY
of the highly amusing and wonderful performances of the
MERRY MANAKINS.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY.
New Songs, Jokes, and Dances by
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
The Wonderfully Interesting
DANCING SKELETON,
A perfect Marvel.
MORE NOVELTY.
First time in India of the Beautiful Dramatic Allegory,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD ;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
With Wonderful Lime Light and other Effects.
GRAND APOTHEOSIS.
"ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR."
AND
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND FAIRY OLD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
COMIC HARLEQUINADE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission—Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 ; Children half price.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; commences at 9 p.m. Carriages at 11.
Seats may be secured only at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Chamber.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 15th November 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. TODAY (TUESDAY.)

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th November 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of COTTON SUTTRUNGEES of good quality as per muster, about 12,580 in number, COTTON SHEETS of good quality as per muster, about 21,720 in number, and TEA, CHINA, Black FOUCHONG, or TEA, INDIAN, of good quality as per samples, about 1,60,000 pounds, to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, Aden excepted, for the year 1880-81.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay on 9th December, 1879, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m. in December next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices marginally noted, and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1880-81.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay & Dodalsee, Satara, Poona for Purandhar ..... Ahmedabad and Baroda..... Deesa for Abu ..... Mhow for Indore..... Asirgarh ..... Nusseerabad for Taraghar..	Beef, Mutton, Chickens, Milk, &c., under Schedule No. 1.	On 8th December, 1879.
Bombay and Dodalsee..... Satara ..... Poona for Purandhar ..... Malegaon ..... Ahmedabad and Baroda.... Deesa for Abu ..... Rajkot ..... Mhow for Indore ..... Asirgarh ..... Nusseerabad for Taraghar..	Miscellaneous articles, Cattle Equipments, Country Medicines, Copper, Iron & Tin ware, Hired Carriages, &c., under Schedule No. 2.	On 8th December, 1879.
	Shoeing Cattle, under Schedule No. 3. Tinning Cooking Utensils, under Schedule No. 6.	On 10th December, 1879.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary General,
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1879.

TAMAR INDIEN,

A LAXATIVE, REFRESHING, AND MEDICATED FRUIT LOZENGE,
FOR THE
RELIEF AND CURE OF
CONSTIPATION
and its attendant Maladies, such as
HEMORRHOIDS, CEREBRAL CONGESTION, HEADACHE, &c,
Cash Price, Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON AND Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s CREAM LAID WATER-LINED SMALL 8vo. NOTE PAPER

FOR
OVERLAND AND HALF-ANNA INDIAN POSTAGE.

Size 7 × 4½ inches,
One Sheet and a square Envelope weigh under ½ tola ;
Three Sheets and a square Envelope weigh under ½ oz.

PRICE.

Per packet with square Envelopes to match, Rs. 1-8 ; by Post, Rs. 1-12.
Black-bordered, any breadth, Rs. 2 ; by Post, Rs. 2-4.

EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR
COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER,

Choicest Quality.

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster..... box of 50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

These sale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ACTIVE Native Partner Wanted, to extend a new and most profitable business, in connexion with a Gentleman. Apply by letter to D. M., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, to HIRE for a few months, an English-built PHAETON and pair of HORSES, must be in good condition, Good stabling provided. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, large Garden Bungalow, 4 Bed with Bath Rooms, suitable for Europeans. Locality quiet, airy and healthy. Near Rail & Tram. Rent Rs. 85. "CARLO," *B.G.*

PURE CRYSTAL ICE 4 lbs. 1 ANNA, at CUTLER'S WORKS, FREERE ROAD.

SUPERIOR Genuine BURMA CHEROOTS at Rs. 18 per 1,000 in Bulk and Nett Cash, packing charges As. 12 extra. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

AT Rupees eighteen only everyone can get a very good SILVER WATCH at EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker, Meadow Street, 19.

NOTICE.—For Sale, One Hundred Acres of irrigated 1st class Land, Garden, Wells, &c., near Railway Station, Manmad. Apply to "X," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Re. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 3 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnant or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs.	a.
Half Gallon size	9	0
Ditto wicker covered	11	8
One-and-a-half gallon size	11	0
Ditto wicker covered	14	0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

One gallon size wicker covered	11	0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15	8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6	8
Ditto larger size	8	0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Quart Size	2	12
Half gallon size	3	12
One gallon size	5	0

Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
Five gallon size	27	0
Six gallon size	34	0

POCKET FILTERS.

In case with cord	4	0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

One gallon size	16	8
Ditto wicker covered	18	0
Two gallon size	24	0
Ditto wicker covered	28	0
Three gallon size	32	0
Ditto wicker covered	36	0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS ! PIANOS !

JUST UNPACKED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnutwood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE AND CO.

Have received their
FIRST SHIPMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON. 1879-80,
as under—

Xmas. and New Year's Cards.	New Songs.	Plated Ware.
Fancy Writing Paper.	New Pianoforte Music.	Table Toilet Set.
Mark Twain's Scrap Books.	New Dance Music.	Combined Tiffin Dish.
New Games and Toys.	Musical Instruments.	Porcelain Water Pots.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
BOMBAY.

SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, DRESS-MAKERS,

MILLINERS AND LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

HAVE JUST OPENED,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN ALL THE BEST STYLES OF FRENCH DRESS MATERIALS,

HATS AND BONNETS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THOMAS STEVENS,

STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

(SOUTHERN SECTION)
TIME AND FARE TABLE.

ON and after the 15th November, 1879, the Line will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, and is expected to be open to Mount Abu Road in the early part of 1880, of which due notice will be given.

Down.

Miles from Ahmedabad.	STATIONS.	Time. Mail Train.	Time. Mixed Train.	Passengers Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Arrival B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	h. m. 11·40		Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. p.
	Ahmedabad	Dep. 15·20	5·20			
3½	Sabarmati	Arr 15·33	5·36	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
		Dep 15·35	5·46			
9½	Khodlan	Arr 15·5	6·18	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
		Dep 15·9	6·28			
6	Kalol	Arr 13·39	7·4	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
		Dep 13·46	7·14			
20½	Dangarwa	Arr 14·40	8·16	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
		Dep 14·43	8·26			
55	Jagudan	Arr 15·37	9·18	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6
		Dep 16·30	9·28			
		Arr 16·5	10·3	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
42½	Moshana	Dep 16·12	10·18			
		Arr 17·23	11·28	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6
58½	Unjha	Dep 17·25	11·43			
		Arr 18·5	12·35	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
64	Siddhpur	Dep 18·12	12·45			
		Arr 18·44	1·25	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6
72	Chhapi	Dep 18·47	1·35			
83½	Palanpur	Arr 19·35	2·32	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
89½	Chitrasani					
93	Sarota Road					
101	Soh.....					
111	Mount Abu Road					

Up.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1879.

BUSINESS has reopened to-day with a very steady, hopeful feeling, although owing to mail work there has not been much done.

Consols are still quoted at 97¼; French Rentes at 114¾; and Enfaced Rupee paper at 79½ for Fours, and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Reuter reports that the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company pay a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year, but this, in all probability, should be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The London General Produce markets are all unchanged, as also are Seeds and Wheat.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed dull, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged; but in New York, ready Mid. Uplands receded from 12¾ to 12½ cents, and February shipment from 12·55 to 12·39 cents per lb. This decline is, in all probability, due to the monthly report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau which says that "the condition of the Cotton Crop shows a decided improvement." To this, however, is added, "the year's deficit is 290,000 bales." The first portion is clear enough and goes to show that during the past month the Crop has improved in condition, but what may be meant by the year's deficit is it is utterly impossible to say. If deficiency of 290,000 bales on last year's Crop is meant, the position is decidedly strong, notwithstanding the more favourable condition; but if, as seems more probable, the deficit is from an imaginary full yield it is difficult to form any definite conclusion, and we fear mail advices must be awaited before we can arrive at a distinct interpretation of the report.

The figures of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe are now to hand, showing the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,640,000	1,534,480	1,655,810
" " " Surats	277,000	251,420	193,565

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec..	Rs.	76,596
Do. at Branches	Dec.	"	1,32,296
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	6,57,244
Cash Credits	Dec.	"	69 092
Loans	Inc.	"	14,17,549
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	3,9,5,45
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	"	6,,382
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	17,22,576

The greater portion of the reduction in the Cash Balance is unquestionably due to trade requirements, and it remains to be seen whether there were not in a great measure the result of preparations for holiday wants—the return although nominally up to Saturday, being practically only up to Wednesday. At the same time there can be no doubt that trade requirements are steadily increasing in amount, and it would be no matter for surprise if next board meeting brought an advance in the Bank's rates of discount.

EXCHANGE this morning, owing to the rate obtained for Council drafts in London last Wednesday, and the consequent decline which had taken place in Calcutta in the interval, opened weak at a fall of 5-16d. per rupee on last Wednesday's quotations. But during the day, with a considerable amount of private paper offering, a firmer feeling gained ground, and at the close we quote a recovery of 1-32d. from the lowest point. Whether this recovery will be maintained, however, is somewhat doubtful. A great deal will depend on the quotation we receive for Bar Silver from London to-morrow morning, and the tenor of the Calcutta advices; but it must not be forgotten that a large proportion of the business done to-day was the accumulation of purchases of produce during the holidays, and that failing excitement in Cotton we are not likely to see the same amount of business offering for some says to come. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s. 8 17-32d.		per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Credits	3 " "	... 1s. 8 27-32d.	"
Documents	3 " "	... 1s. 8¼d.	"
France	3 " "	... 2·20	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as was to be expected from the drop in Exchange, has been weak with more buyers than sellers, and we now quote:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

SHARES, as a general rule, open dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are firm with an advance of ½ per cent. closing at Rs. 670. National Bank are quiet and Rs. 3 lower at Rs. 105. In Land Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 2 in Frere. Press shares are unchanged with the exception of a decline of Rs. 2½ in Berar, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares a very quiet feeling is observable, with a general reduction of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON to-day has been quieter owing to the Liverpool and New York advices; but there is still an undercurrent of strength in the market and very few sellers are offering. In Old Cotton the purchases for export are only reported at about 200 candies at about previous prices; and in New Crop for future delivery we have not heard of any transactions whatever. New Good Hingunghaut, December delivery, we quote Rs. 238; Good Omra, February delivery, at Rs. 215; and Good Broach, March, at Rs. 225 per candy F. P.

SEEDS.—Linseed continues in active request at an advance of 1 anna to 2 annas per cwt., to-day's quotations being Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. In Rapeseed there is no change to report. For Gingelly a strong demand prevails at Rs. 44 for Small White and Rs. 43 per candy for Khabra.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. For Liverpool we quote 23s. 9d. for Wheat, 26s. 3d. for Seed, and 30s. per ton for Measurement. Marseilles and Genoa freight is very firm at 35s., payable here; and for Trieste and Venice there is a good enquiry at 25s.

PIECE GOODS have not been much dealt in to arrive to-day owing to the relapse in Exchange; but in the bazaar a fair business has been done, at, in most cases, an advance of a half anna per piece. This does not quite bring as to a parity with Manchester values, but it is of importance as showing that the movement is upwards, and that the demand is not likely to terminate with the Dewali bargains.

COALS are nominally unchanged, but there are fewer sellers to arrive now that Exchange has given way. On the spot there is a moderate enquiry at about previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	80,000	500	all	3 do	540
National Bank of India	87,250	425,125-10	6 do		103

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	2,000	all	15 ps*	830 xd.
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p.s	250
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	25,500	130 p.s.	575
Albert Mynufactures Co.	300	3,000	1,100	125 do	710
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bailey	1,000	all	25		670
Berar Company (New)	125	500	all	50 p.s.	432½
Indian Press Co.	1,000	850	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co.	400	350	all	10 do	98
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,480	all	80 do	360
Dholleru P. & G. Co.	800	800	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	333	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co.	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	60 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	80 do	215
Prince of W. Press	1,200		1,200	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
2nd Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	425
Shed & Punnah Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	2,300
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	50½	504
Volkart's United Press Co.	650	1,500	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning	50	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,100
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	45
Bhowraggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	25	do	740
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	195
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	393
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	105
Hin ustan S. & W. Co.	871	1,000	all	do	860
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	523
Jeevraj Baboo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	540
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	900
K. stumjee S. & W. Co	1,00	1,000	all	do	500
Madras Spinning	250	1,25-	all	do	375
Madras U. Spinning	23	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit Co.	2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	910
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
Mofussil S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	585
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,500	all	Nil	78
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning	550	1,000	all	do	570
Do do, 5 Shares	2,500	200	do	do	120
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	730
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	440

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock	=	£20	21⅜	2·0	5 p. ct	305
New £20 Shares	=	£20	13⅞	1·6	do	28
Ditto	=	£20	6⅝	7 8	do	72
Ditto	=	£20	3	12·12	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	=	£100	1,000	do	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	=	£12	12	6	7	6 do	205

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th November as compared with the statement issued on the 8th November:—

LIABILITIES	8th Nov. Rs.	15th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,21,921	59,45,325
Do. at Branches	12,10,368	13,42,664
Other Deposits	1,63,01,829	1,56,44,615
Post Bills	25,755	25,754
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,61,040	4,94,199
	3,64,20,943	3,56,82,557
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,39,270	29,38,470
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,14,024	12,83,932
Loans, on Security of do.	78,49,883	92,67,412
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,911	4,992
Bills Discounted	1,09,61,784	1,06,22,338
Stamps	2,758	2,538
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,340		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,340	3,38,340
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,97,484	1,35,102
Cash and Currency Notes	1,28,11,909	1,10 89 333
	3,64,20,943	3,56 82,557

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November as compared with that for 4th November:—

LIABILITIES.	4th Nov. Rs. A. P.	10th Nov. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,120 0 0	20,94,120 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,68,13,757 13 6	2,56,46,930 3 4
Other Deposits	2,72,14,224 11 10	2,93,56,549 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,16,789 14 3	5,89,660 3 9
Sundries	14,48,197 4 5	14,20,949 9 8
Rs.	7,82,47,069 12 0	7,91,08,178 14 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	98,07,353 0 0	93,99,163 6 2
Loans on Govt. Securities	64,25,265 3 5	65,02,635 11 2
Credits on ditto	71,92,899 6 6	62,71,738 0 8
Bills Discounted	1,84,77,606 4 10	1,79,29,064 13 1
Balances with other Banks	3,18,378 4 3	5,42,053 14 8
Bullion	..	..
Dead Stock	9,29,592 1 6	9,26,027 3 2
Stamps	3,912 2 6	6,845 1 0
Sundries	2,72,319 8 0	3,79,328 13 0
Cash at Head Office	1,60,36,460 0 6	2,00,74,120 7 11
Do. at Branches	1,87,48,283 12 6	1,71,62,141 14 2
Rs.	7,82 47,069 12 0	7,91,08,178 14 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. CLAN GORDON, 1,354 tons, Captain W. B. Bigby, sailed yesterday for Gopalpore, with ballast.

THE SHIP BHAU UAMBA, 1,359 tons, Captain M. B. Thompson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE SHIP GEORGE F. MANSON, 1,418 tons, Captain C. R. Humphrey, will sail to-day for Galle, with ballast.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUNJAB, 685 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 76 horses, and the following passengers:—Lieut Lucas, Lieut. Hobday, Mr. Austin, Col. Betty, Revd. Mr. Bateman, Surg. Burrows, Mr. Barmley, 26 syces and 91 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Punjab (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	India (s)	Dougherty	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Burdigala	Mauvion	False Point.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	Southampton.
	H. M. S Serapis	Davidson	England.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Bigby	Gopalpore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch
Ship George F. Manson, Humphrey, to Galle.
Ship Beau Uamba, Thompson, to Calcutta.

The steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Khedive, which sailed on the 14th November:—For Madras—Lady Turner. For Galle—Mr T. A. Martin. For Brindisi—Rev Father Tanganelli. For Southampton—Mr G Lyons, Rev H D Day, Mrs J J Wood, Lieut F G Stone, Dr Spry, and Master Spry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—17 crates earthenware, Sallaymahamed Yusuf.
Britannia s—125 cases acids, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—2 cases glass lamps, M Neven and Co; 10 cases sulphate of quinine, Ruttonjee Jewraz.
Scottish Admiral—55 packages gunpowder, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—78 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 casks castor oil, Ralli Brothers; 523 cwts myrabolams, 38 bales hemp and 17 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondurjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona s—4 cases brass pots, Tooleram Munordass; 2 cwts E teeth, Surifi Durvish; 4½ cwts E teeth, Sewnath Punalall; 532 cwts indigo, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 13 cwts indigo, E S Sassoon; 100 cwts indigo, Khutemull Tolaram.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Ancona s—5 bales silk, E L Moolchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 397 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ancona s—1 case indigo, M Sadack Nimajee; 10 bales silk, Rajee Zanal Abeden.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·885
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·8
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	175

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Hall, Captain, 14th Regt, on leave, from England.
Henning, Captain, 5th D Guards, from Rawal Pindee.
Helyar, Lieut, 3-6th Regt, on leave, from Cawnapore.
Dawson, Col, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Mulloy, Captain, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 16.

Harvey, Captain, 25th Regt, on duty, from Peshawar.
Spence, Surg Major, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Vernon-Curris, Surg Major, on leave, from Murree.
Hicks, Lieut Col, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Fraser, Brig Genl, Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Henderson, Captain, Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Ward, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharwar.

NOVEMBER 17.

Betty, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lucas, Lieut, Comt Dept, on duty, from Quetta.
Skipton, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hornday, Lieut, Survey of India, on leave, from Quetta.
Hume, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Mhow.
Skipton, Surg Major, on duty, to Deolalee.
Heathcote, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Salmon, Lieut, 2nd Regt, on duty, to Neemuch.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th November, 1879.

1 No 986 Vol Nagle, E Company is transferred to the D Company, from this date.

2 No 1041 Vol W S Bowser, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Regiment from this date and posted to the A Company.

3 A meeting of the Council of the Regimental Rifle Association will take place at head-quarters at 5-30 p m on Thursday, 20th inst, to decide upon the Executive Committee, date of prize meeting, &c &c, for the present season. All members are invited to attend.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Tuesday	Nov. 25
"	Dec. 9
"	" 23

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-20 p.m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p.m. Mail Train, as formerly.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	M. M.	H. M.
Tues. 18	.....	6 10	5 20	2 8 m 2 5 a	8 15 m 8 20 a
Wed. 19	.....	6 11	5 20	2 58 m 3 3 a	9 13 m 9 11 a
Th. 20	.....	6 12	5 19	3 40 m 4 6 a	10 14 m 10 8 a
Fri. 21	English Mail expected.	6 12	5 19	4 45 m 5 26 a	11 22 m 11 22 a
Sat. 22	.....	6 13	5 19	5 49 m 6 47 a	0 30 a ...
Sun. 23	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 19	6 51 m 7 56 a	0 39 m 1 30 a
Mon. 24	.....	6 14	5 19	7 51 m 8 59 a	1 32 m 2 23 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m till 6 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1879.

CHAIRMAN—Hon'ble M. MOWAT.
CROUPIER—WM. MAITLAND, Esq.

STEWARDS.

Hon'ble M. Balfour.	Surgeon-General Hunter.
J. A. Cameron, Esq.	H. W. Jones, Esq.
Robt Clark, Esq.	D. S. Kemp, Esq.
Arthur T. Crawford, Esq.	John Macfarlane, Esq.
Dr Cruickshank.	A. Morrison, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq.	C. J. Sharp, Esq.
John Gordon, Esq.	W. M. Tennent, Esq.
James N. Graham, Esq.	T. H. Whitehead, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.	M. R. Wyer, Esq.

The dinner will take place in the "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 29th November, at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

Scotsmen who intend subscribing will be good enough to send in their names (together with the number of guests they propose to invite) to the Honorary Secretary on or before 22nd proximo, when the list of subscribers will be closed.

Tickets, Rs. 15 each.
ROBT. CLARK, Hony. Secy.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DRYSDALE—November 15th, at Wurdha, the wife of Theodore Drysdale, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MULLINS—BARRY—November 12th, at Mount Abu, by the Rev. W. Wingate, M. A., William Mullins, Government Telegraphs, to Jessie Barry. Belfast papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEAPINGWELL—November 10th, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, of a son.
MANSON—November 9th, at Kurseong, the wife of F. B. Manson, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—WALLACE—November 14th, at Madras, the Rev. A. Alexander, of the Madras Christian College, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Wallace, Esq., Aberdeen.
MACMAHON—PHILLIPS—November 15th, at Madras, Ernest Edward MacMahon, 45th Regt. N. I., third son of the late Brigr. Genl. F. W. MacMahon, C. B., to Rose Fetherston Phillips, third daughter of Captain F. H. B. Phillips, late Royal Artillery.
O'BRIEN—CONROY—November 11th, at Calcutta, Edmund Cornelius, eldest son of the late Edmund O'Brien, to Ella Maud, only daughter of George H. W. Conroy.

DEATH.

HERITAGE—November 10th, Mrs. C. Heritage, relict of John M. Heritage, Branch Pilot, aged 85 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1879.

ELSEWHERE we refer to the unfortunate movement which is now going on among certain of the criminal classes of the Poona district, who are again betaking themselves to lawless courses. We regret to learn that there is a tendency among ill-informed and unthinking people in the districts to once more blame the forest laws for driving these men into the field, but we are informed on good authority that there is as little ground for that assertion now as there was six months ago. It is quite true, and happily so, that recently the Government of Bombay have considerably widened the operations of the Forest Act. Large tracts of hill land that have hitherto been bare and desert, yielding profit to neither man nor beast, have now been placed under the Forest Department, and doubtless a few families have thereby been deprived of what they might have considered to be their rights; but in adopting this policy, Government have been careful to issue stringent orders that all complaints from people affected by the forest laws shall be carefully gone into, and that such, when well founded, shall at once be redressed. It is out of the question, however, to suppose that the interests of one or two shall be allowed to interfere with the welfare of the many. Sir Richard Temple recently observed in one of his speeches delivered while on tour that upon the conservation of forests depend not only the national wealth, but the national safety, and unfortunately for India that truth has been too long lost sight of. Under the old Hindu law, certain species of trees were held to be sacred, and no man might cut down any of them under penalty of mutilation. That system of conservancy, although rude, was effective, and it is unfortunate that under British rule, while the old enactment became inoperative, it was not, until lately, replaced by any law whereby the hill lands might be permitted to retain their valuable covering of forest verdure. Our rulers, however, unfortunately adopted another line, and encouraged instead the destruction of forests for the sake of bringing more land under cultivation. Especially was this suicidal policy pursued during Sir Bartle Frere's tenure of office, so that in recent years denudation has proceeded at a fearfully rapid pace. In time, however, it was found that the so-called reclaimed lands after one or two crops became unproductive. Such land was nearly always on the slope of some hill, and no sooner was it deprived of its covering of forest than the soil with each succeeding monsoon was washed away until at last it did not repay cultivation at all, and was accordingly abandoned for some other tract, where the trees were, as before, ruthlessly burned and cut down. In this way a vast extent of hill land has been laid bare, and as such denuded tracts are turned into grazing grounds for flocks of goats and sheep, and are prevented from being covered again with vegetation, the mischief has gone on from year to year increasing until in some instances, such as the Indapur talug presents, whole districts have been turned into dry and sterile deserts. In short, the want of care manifested by former administrations in looking after the natural forests has handed down to the present generation the hill lands of the greater portion of the Presidency in a state of complete denudation, by which they have been rendered incapable of performing their natural functions of retaining and storing the water brought by the annual monsoon. But there is another aspect from which this question must be viewed. We have on former occasions demonstrated that the hills and mountains of India, when clothed with vegetation, form nature's own system of irrigation than which none other is so perfect or so effective. Experience all over the world has made it clear beyond all question that in tropical countries it is absolutely necessary that the slopes of the uplands in which the rivers and springs have their rise, and upon which the greater portion of the periodical rains do fall, shall be protected by forests which regulate the flow of the streams; bind the soil and so prevent it from being washed away; produce dew for the winter crops; stop the evaporation of fallen rain; increase the storage of subterranean water; and, in short, spread over the whole twelve months the supply of moisture which nature provides only during a limited period—all this is now accepted everywhere as incontestable; for, indeed, we know that all over the entire globe of treeless countries are almost invariably desert countries; but, besides all that, the fact cannot be too often stated that forests are, financially, profitable to the State as well as beneficial to the ryots. One of the great wants of successful cultivation in this country is the supply of manure. Mr. Caird has especially impressed that fact upon the Government and people, and has stated that if the soil is to be kept up in its fertility, measures must be taken to make good the exhaustion caused by continual cultivation. Now, forests yield almost the only manure that is available in this country. The leaves and *débris* of the jungle are always used by the ryot when he can get them, but of late years that means of keeping up the productiveness of his land has failed him, for the jungles which formerly clothed every adjacent hill have now disappeared, and, without conservation, they cannot be restored. The consequence, as we know, is that in numerous districts of the Western Deccan the cry has gone forth that the ryot no longer can make a living out of his land; it is not only that he is in debt, but the heart has gone out of him, for his labour does not now yield its proper return in bountiful crops. Indeed, we believe it to be a fact that in some portions of the country the ryots, notwithstanding that the season promises well, and that the rain has been more than sufficient, have actually failed to plant their fields through want of faith in the capability of the land to produce a crop. Here surely is one most cogent justification of the present policy of the Government of this Presidency in extending the operation of the Forest Act. There is another in the fact that forest conservation pays. Hill lands that in their bare and denuded state are hardly capable of supporting one wretched goat per square mile yield a handsome return when planted or conserved, for in a year or two they give grass, firewood, myrabolans and other forest products. In ten years the Forest Department, we believe, has paid into the Treasury, after defraying all expenses for working and establishments, nearly five lakhs of rupees; and this is the revenue derived from only a very limited area of conservation. But that amount does not take into account the value of the forests themselves which have grown upon the protected land, and which would be represented by an immense sum. With so many manifold advantages in favour of conservation, we trust that there will be a cessation of the senseless cry which is being raised in some quarters in behalf of the few score of dissatisfied men who persist in refusing the compensation which Government offer them in lieu of the privilege that never was legally theirs, but which they unfortunately have been allowed to exercise during recent years. It is alleged that, before conservation can do any real good to the country, it must be extended over so wide an area as to render such good practically unattainable. But this is a complete mistake, as a visit to the nearest plot of conserved land will at once demonstrate. It will there be seen that the hills have only to be protected a few years for the springs that have long been dry to once more bubble forth, and for the surrounding lands to benefit from the moisture that prevails all the year round, where formerly all was dry and sterile. We understand that it is only in one particular portion of the country that the people affected by the forest laws have offered any opposition, and as these people happen to be Ramoshis long known as the most lawless of their lawless caste, and as they are also known to have been instigated to raise objections, we trust we shall hear no more complaints against an Act upon which, as Sir Richard Temple has observed, depends "not only the national wealth, but the national safety."

WE regret to learn that, undeterred by the fate of the numbers of men who have recently been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment and transportation, the Ramoshis of the Poona district are again giving trouble. Indeed, large numbers of the caste are once more on the warpath as dacoits; whole villages have betaken themselves to the jungles, and Majors Daniell and Wise, with a large police force, are actively engaged in hunting down and hemming in the outlaws. Parties of the Poona Horse are also in the field, and to these we may safely leave the suppression of the movement, confident that it cannot for any length of time make progress, watched as it is by energetic officers skilled in the work they are engaged upon. In the meantime, however, we must be prepared to learn that the disturbances and alarm which prevailed a few months ago are being repeated, and during the approaching cold weather we shall doubtless hear once more of a few defenceless villages being plundered by bodies of armed men who, hiding in the mountains during the day and only coming forth at night, are most difficult to catch. The most troublesome Ramoshis are those located in the Purandhur direction. The leading man of the caste in that taluk, it seems is in custody for having sheltered Wasudeo Balwnut and for having aided him in collecting men; accordingly since the cessation of the late rains the Ramoshis of his district have been giving trouble, until, as we have stated, several villages are actually empty, the occupants—men, women and children—having bodily betaken themselves to the jungle, the men to rob and the families to hide. These people have no special grievances. One or two families have been affected by the forest laws, which have prevented them from burning down valuable tracts of wood at will, but it is only a few of them to whom these laws apply—and apply very properly—but as to the great majority of the dacoits, there is little doubt that as was the case last year, they have been instigated to take to lawless courses by scheming persons who remain themselves in the background. For such people, a day of retribution is coming. Hitherto they have been successful in avoiding the clutches of the law, but if that law continues to be found insufficient to bring them to account, it will not be difficult to enact a few extra measures for their especial benefit. In Ireland during the Fenian disturbances the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and many men were incarcerated about whose guilt, although it could not be legally proved, there was no doubt. Should similar measures be taken in the Poona district, many who now chuckle in fancied security, will be considerably astonished to find that British law can be rendered sufficiently elastic to meet even Brahmin cunning.

THE plagues in India may be divided into two kinds—local and general—plagues affecting one or two districts, and plagues which extend their ravages over the whole country. Of local plagues we have had locusts and rats, and of those of a more general nature we have had drought. Rats and locusts have disappeared, and we have this year been favoured with a good average monsoon, and all over the country are indications that the harvest of 1879 will be a most plentiful one. As was to be expected, however, there are almost certain to be localities which, either from their position or other causes, will be visited with some local infliction which may to some extent militate against the general prosperity. A correspondent informs us that swarms of locusts have descended on some of the villages under the Ghauts in the Chiploon taluka, and are playing havoc with the standing crops. They are said to prefer the hill land, and do not appreciate the dampness of the lower ground. As evening approaches they betake themselves to the mango trees, in large swarms. Here they remain until the morning sun warms them into activity again, when they renew their onslaught on the crops. We have before had experience of what a plague of locusts on a large scale means. It means the destruction of every green blade which comes within their reach. A cloud of locusts is as much, if not more, to be dreaded than even a scant monsoon. Dearth of rain can to some extent be provided against; the loss caused by too much rain can be mitigated; but who can successfully contend against the invidious locust? In clouds they make their invasion, driving before them every vestige of cultivation, and reducing the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RESIGNATION OF LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 4-50 P.M.

The *Central News* publishes a telegram to the effect that Lord Lytton returns to England immediately.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 17.

KABUL, Nov. 6.—Five of the prisoners brought in by the 3rd Sikhs from the Shuturgurdan were hanged to-day at the Bala Hissar. Four were delivered up by the Mullicks' of villages, and had, while receiving pay, stirred up the tribes.

A small explosion has occurred in the Bemaru village, which has accordingly been searched, but no gunpowder has been found. The bodies of all persons hanged are buried near the gallows, not burned.

Sir Andrew Clarke goes home next month. The *Pioneer* says his absence will make little difference to Indian politics.

The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay passes through Allahabad to-day.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

General Roberts telegraphs on the 14th instant that a convoy of sick and wounded had started for India. All the sick left at Kabul are well housed. Quarters for the British portion of the force will be ready in a few days, and huts for the natives are under construction. Two severe earthquakes have occurred.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that Sir Peter Lumsden, Chief of the Staff of the Indian army, proceeds to Europe upon furlough early next month. It is understood that the appointment will not be renewed in favour of any other officer after General Lumsden's departure.

FOREST AFFAIRS IN MADRAS.

LAHORE, Nov 17.

Mr. Baden Powell, the Conservator of Forests for the Punjab, has been deputed to Madras to advise the Madras Government upon forest affairs. He will introduce in a modified form the Forest Act of Northern India to the Southern Presidency. The Punjab and Supreme Governments entertain the highest opinion of Mr. Powell's services. Conservation and reproduction will be preferred against a money surplus in forest work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CZAROWITZ.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Grand Duke Alexander (the Czarowitz) has arrived in Berlin.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.

The Sultan has ratified the scheme for reforms in European and Asiatic Turkey, submitted to him by his Ministry.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The orders issued to Admiral Hornby to move the British Mediterranean Squadron eastward on the 16th instant were countermanded owing to the Sultan having accepted the responsibility of his Ministers in the matter of reforms in Asia Minor.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the cotton crop shows a decided improvement. The year's deficit is 290,000 bales.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ CANAL, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall passed the Suez Canal to-day at 7 a. m. for Bombay.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½
Exchange on London 60 days' sight	1s. 8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	114½

Total stock of Cotton in London, 53,000 bales.

The P. and O. Company pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLEE, Nov. 17, 3-40 P.M.

H. M. Troopship Orontes from Mauritius arrived.

WITH reference to cases in which the granting of small pensions is involved, and which cause considerable routine work, the Secretary of State says he has with the Government of India that larger powers in dealing with such matters might advantageously be entrusted to the Supreme and Local Governments, and concurs in the substitution of the following rule for section 57 of the Civil Pension Code, viz. :—"Section 57. Upon such conditions as it may think fit, in each case to impose, the Government of India, and, if the pension of the officer will be a provincial charge, the Local Government, may condone any interruption in service. If the officer's pension will not be a provincial charge, the Local Government may condone interruptions not exceeding 12 months in all."

THE Government of India having represented to the Secretary of State that inconvenience is often felt in consequence of officers on leave in Europe returning to duty before they have completely recovered their health, Lord Cranbrook has requested that an addition to Rule I., under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, may be made as follows :—"An officer whose furlough was granted, or has been extended on medical certificate, is required to produce a certificate of fitness before he can be permitted to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must obtain this certificate from the Medical Board of the India Office, but, in special cases, particularly if the officer be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, the Secretary of State will, at his discretion, accept a certificate from two medical practitioners in lieu thereof."

LIEUT-COLONEL D'EPINAY BARCLAY, H. M.'s 66th Regiment, having completed his five years' service as Lieut-Colonel, four of which he has been in command of the 66th, has arrived at Bombay from Kurrachee by last mail steamer *en route* for England. Lieut-Colonel Galbraith succeeds him in command and Brevet Major Ready obtains the vacant majority in the 66th. Referring to late *Gazettes*, we see that Colonel Barclay's retirement causes a third vacancy in the Captain's list, not yet filled. This will give their companies in the regiment to Lieutenants Pigott, Cullen and Roberts, the two latter of whom have long subalterns' service and are both local captains.

THE Right Rev. Lord Bishop Gell, of Madras, with his Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Morley, are expected at Aurangabad (Deccan) on Thursday next, and on Friday the new church at that station will be consecrated. The confirmation service will probably take place on Saturday.

IN the month of August last there were 5,021 deaths in Aurangabad, against 9,563 births in Berar. The chief causes of deaths were from fever 2,951, and bowel complaints 961. There were also 37 deaths from snake-bites and wild beasts.

A TELEGRAM to a Calcutta paper from Golaghat, Nov. 14, states :—General Nation, with Major Cock, Brigade Major, and the left wing of the 44th, arrived one march beyond Samaguting yesterday. It is expected that operations will now soon commence.

AN up country paper says the assemblage of animals at Jhelum is quite a sight. Every kind of beast of burden, hornless or horned, is there in a profusion hardly to be numbered. There are parks full of animals, the difficulty being to feed them. All the fodder of the district has been used up and exhausted, the land denuded of everything green, and both gram and grass have to be imported from the more outlying districts, which bid fair to be denuded too!

THE Customs returns for Bengal for the year 1878-79 show a diminished income as compared with the previous year, due to causes for the most part abnormal and transient in their character. The total value of the trade of the Province was Rs. 58,60,67,945 against Rs. 75,10,30,036 in 1877-78; Rs. 60,55,59,853 in 1876-77, and Rs. 51,56,69,325 in 1875-76, while the duty collected amounted to Rs. 3,22,76,012, as against Rs. 3,74,54,264 in 1877-78; Rs. 3,49,98,126 in 1876-77, and Rs. 3,51,67,017 in 1875-76. Thus the total value of the trade, while much smaller than in the previous year, and somewhat less than in 1876-77, exceeded that for 1875 76 by about seven crores of rupees. About fifteen crores of the difference between 1878-79 and 1877-78, occurred in the coasting trade, being due to the cessation of the exceptional demand for grain for the famine-stricken districts of Southern India; so that, regard being had to the general commercial dulness, the falling off in the foreign trade is surprisingly small. The customs receipts show less favourably, but this is due to the revision of the tariff and the reduction of the salt duty, the latter change alone accounting for Rs. 32,64,874 of the difference between 1878-79 and 1877-78, and the modification in the rates of duty on piece goods for the greater part of the balance. Compared with 1877-78, the imports of Calcutta show a falling off of Rs. 5,91,98,380, and the exports of rather more than two crores. The falling off under the former head results from a decrease of Rs. 3,87,04,449 in dutiable merchandise, and Rs. 3,14,20,554 in treasure, with a set off in the shape of an increase of Rs. 1,09,26,623 in free merchandise, due to the exceptions granted in March, 1878. The heads of dutiable imports which showed the greatest falling off were cotton and woollen goods, coal, liquors, copper and tin, while there was an increase in salt, railway materials, betel-nuts and iron. In exports a decrease in wheat, seeds, indigo, sugar, and silk was largely compensated by an increase in raw cotton, rice, opium, jute, castor oil, tea, and silk piece-goods.

THE following sad story appears in the Calcutta *Statesman* :—Dr. Dumbleton, a young surgeon from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who only arrived in India to join the Indian Medical Service last March, was recently ordered to proceed to Peshawur. From Peshawur Dr. Dumbleton proceeded in medical charge of a draught *en route* to join the Kurram Valley force. Being but an indifferent horseman, he was much galled by his long ride. In addition he suffered from a severe attack of fever, and, when on the march, his detachment met the 13th Bengal Lancers. The medical officer in charge of that regiment told Dr. Dumbleton that he was in an utterly unfit state of health to proceed; he also provided him with a pair of drawers. Thus relieved, poor Dr. Dumbleton managed to push on to Ali Kheyl. Here he went to a staff officer, who saw from his miserable appearance that he was quite unfit to go further, and he said that he would make arrangements for some other surgeon to go on with the detachment. The poor lad went to his tent, threw himself down in his clothes and fell asleep. Early next morning an officer of his detachment went to his tent and said, "Come, Dumbleton, it is time, get up; we must be off." Dr. Dumbleton replied that he was utterly unfit to go on, as he was so ill, and that arrangements had been made for another surgeon to take his place, and the officer left him. Dumbleton appears to have been a very sensitive young fellow, and he feared he should be accused of pretending to be worse than he really was. After a short time the officer of his detachment returned, saying that no arrangement had been made for another surgeon to go with them, that they could not march without one, and that go he must. Dr. Dumbleton replied that he could go no further, adding, "By God, I am not shamming," and the officer again left Dr. Dumbleton in his tent. He had only gone a few yards, when he heard the report of a pistol, and rushing back to Dr. Dumbleton's tent, he found the poor young fellow dead with a revolver beside him—harassed to death.

THE post of Government Pleader and Prosecutor at Kurrachee, vacated by Mr. F. C. Constable, has been filled by the appointment (acting) of Mr. Pinhey, son of Mr. Justice Pinhey, of the Bombay High Court.

THE trial before the Sessions Court at Kurrachee of the three Khojas who were charged with being accessory to the murder of the Khoja Lallun, which occurred there some months ago, ended in the dismissal of the prisoners. The local *Gazette* remarks on the case :—That there were instigators of the wretched Muljee to slay the unfortunate Lallun—*fidei causa* —may safely be assumed; but it is equally clear that as against the three Khojas acquitted the other day—Ghulamali Fuddoo, Jooma Wullee and Wurroo Wullee—all men of the highest respectability, holding prominent positions among the native mercantile community —there was not a tittle of reliable evidence, and that the case against them was a gross concoction, which should have been both detected and scouted out of court by the magistrate who tried and committed it instead.

A COLDBLOODED murder was perpetrated at Kurrachee on the night of the 12th instant. A native was found with his head completely cut off, near the Lyaree. Two men have been arrested and are now in jail awaiting trial. Mr. Leggett, we hear, has been engaged for their defence.

WE read in a Calcutta paper that a Dynamo-Electric Light apparatus has been tried at the Bukrala Bridge, on the Northern Punjab State Railway, to enable the work of construction to be carried on at night. The light is pronounced by the local engineers to be thoroughly efficient for carrying on even masonry work at a distance of so much as four hundred yards from its centre.

THE Lahore paper states that Mr. Lightfoot, auditor of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, will take charge of the Indus Valley State line's accounts, on the transference, 1st January next, of the Indus Valley Railway management to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. A separate office will be kept up for the construction and maintenance accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway, and for the accounts of the line now being made from Sukkur to Kandahar. This office will be under the control of Mr. J. Sherlock Hubbard, the officer in present charge of the Indus Valley State Railway accounts.

THE Babu paper of Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror*, is not pleased with the leading English journal. Mr. Babu writes :—"A recent article in the London *Times* furnishes a striking illustration of the extent to which the power of the Press may be abused in unscrupulous hands. * * * In this article, which appeared in its issue of the 13th of last month, we regret to observe the sycophantic strain in which the leading journal in the British Empire speaks of the events of the second campaign in Afghanistan. 'General Roberts,' it says, 'has received the full meed of success, which fortune rarely fails to present to a bold and skilful commander. The feeling of uneasiness with which the advance has been watched, may now be dismissed. He has carried all before him, and Kabul is now at his mercy. The enemy has not offered any vigorous opposition.' * * * After reading this article, which we shall not inflict on our readers even in detached pieces, we have ceased to wonder how the public mind in England is deluded and kept under the effects of a delusion. We can understand and make every allowance, when we find that the prejudices of a journal cloud its perceptions and unintentionally betray it into misreading and misinterpreting facts; but it seems to us that it can hardly go down to a lower depth of degradation than when it deliberately and wilfully misstates and misrepresents facts to mislead the nation to whom it should give correct information, merely in order that it may serve the interests of the party by whom it has been hired for a consideration."

THEY manufacture ice in the Thayetmyo jail and the *Rangoon Gazette* understands that the authorities intend shortly to provide the jails at Toungboo and Bassein with ice machines.

CALCUTTA and Rangoon would be glad to have Sir Frank Souter at the head of their police at Diwalli time. Loud complaints come from both places of a dangerous practice of sending up fire balloons, which fall burning in the streets and are extremely liable to set any building they may happen to alight on in a blaze.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* of the 7th instant states that the late Postmaster of Mandalay was to open a post office on the steamer at Mandalay, "shifting from the steamer which comes down to that which goes up on their meeting each other. This is a great concession on the part of Government, and only made for the benefit of the trading community."

THERE was a very heavy gale on the Burmese coast on the 1st and 2nd. inst; and it was reported in Rangoon that the lightship, moored at the Krishna shoal, had disappeared. The British India steamer Arabia, however, found her still in position after the subsidence of the storm. It was feared that the crops in the interior would be seriously damaged.

THE row between King Theebaw and the Chief of Karennee, the *Rangoon Review* states, is assuming large proportions. The Burmese have something like 3,000 men under the command of Boh Moung Hpo Oh and Moung Tsaw Mouing Tsawbwa of Mgounguio, against the brothers Kyetphogyee and Kyetyhogally.

THE *Rangoon Review* asks that the British Burma ports, the Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab, should be fortified. He writes :—"We have Aden defended; Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are not wholly without some sort of defence, and it is time the Supreme Government gave some attention to British Burma ports in this matter. We give the head Government, as shown the other day, something like 8½ millions sterling of surplus revenue, and have been giving an average about six millions sterling annually for some years past. Surely a province doing this may have a little attention and outlay for such an important matter as harbour defences."

INASMUCH as it has never been supposed that a "drouthy" Scotchman's liking for drink ceases on Sunday, it will occasion no surprise that when he gets the chance he imbibes on that day with a freedom at least equal to the average of his potations. The Forbes Mackenzie Act only shut up public-houses on the Sabbath, but it could not prevent drinking elsewhere; and, singularly enough, it seems that drinking on board river steamers plying on that day is allowed without let or hindrance. Of course the facility has been abused. River steamers are licenced, presumably, because the passengers are all bona-fide travellers; but it does not require an intimate knowledge of Scotch character to see that a traveller from, say, Kirkcaldy to Leith, or from Perth to Dundee, would knowing the cheerless reception he would meet on landing, take care to fortify himself against the constitutional thirst that assails honest men in cold climates by copiously availing himself of the hospitalities of the steamer's bar.[1] This has led to scandal, and the Fifeshire Commissioners of Supply, as guardians of the public morals and of Sunday observance, have been discussing the matter. Eventually they resolved to memorialise the Lord Advocate either to bring in a Bill to stop the Sunday traffic altogether, or to take steps for removing the evils attendant upon the grant of spirit licences to steamers. Thus the old cure is to be again attempted—more restriction. It might have been fancied that the failure of all past efforts would have taught Scotch magistrates the folly of trying to cure a moral revolt against restraint by adding to the stringency of the restraining measures. Can they hit upon no other remedy for the whisky shop and the pleasure trains or steamers than a blank refusal of either mode of gratification, even taken moderately?

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

MRS. AMANDA SMITH, the African lady evangelist, will sing and deliver an address each evening this week (except Saturday) at Falkland Hall, near the Great Road Theatre. These meetings commence at 7-30 p. m. The public are invited to attend.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Champagee Charley, a Siddee seaman of H. M.'s ship Euryalus, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of cutting and wounding Mabrook Abdoola. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Wilson and John Johnson, seamen of the British ship Cyprus, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. They were each sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Ramchunder Runchore and Lulchund Trimbuck were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 790 belonging to Ramjee Wussonjee, a photographer residing on the Piquet Road. They were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Kaloo Dhondee. The deceased was a quarryman employed at the Nowrojee Hill Quarry, who died from the effects of injuries sustained while in the act of blasting a rock with a charge of gunpowder. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Mody Bay on view of the body of a Hindu man, name unknown, whose body was found floating in the sea abreast of the Mint. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday last by the Coroner at the Dadur railway station, on view of the body of Bisjai Ajoda, a pointsman at the Dadur junction, who on that morning died from the effects of injuries he sustained by his having been jammed between an engine and a railway waggon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Ludkia Boodia and Luximon Bhicoojee were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, the former of stealing gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 32-12, belonging to one Salloo, woman, and the latter of receiving the said property knowing it to be stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to one month's similar imprisonment.

THE CARWAR COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Fyre on behalf of Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and C. Macnaghten, the liquidators of the Carwar Company, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for an order for the voluntary winding-up of the company being continued under the supervision of the court. A resolution for a voluntary liquidation was passed by the shareholders on the 15th October last; and on the 8th of that month his Lordship made an order, accepting the petition of the liquidators and directing advertisements to be issued, and also granted an interim order restraining further proceedings in certain suits filed against the company. The creditors and contributories were called, when only Ballum Shut and Mr. A. W. Campbell appeared. The learned judge told the former that he could only rank with the other creditors. The latter claimed wages for twenty-seven days. His Lordship told him the court had no power to grant him a special relief, and that he must send in his claim to the liquidators. Mr. Macpherson said it would be premature to make an order in Mr. Campbell's favour at present, as the company intended to contest the claim. His Lordship made an order for the voluntary liquidation of the company being continued under the supervision of the court.

A FIRE took place some time ago in the kutcherry at Panvel. After careful investigation as to the origin of the fire, the Revenue Commissioner recorded a resolution to the effect that the office records of the Panvel Municipality were not in proper order, and with a view to obliterate all traces of such negligence certain parties in the office seem to have attempted to set fire to the papers. The mamlutdar has been reprimanded, and his salary reduced, for not having taken sufficient precautions, and for neglecting to report the circumstances immediately to the higher authorities.

ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK A JUDGE.—Our Hyderabad correspondent tells us of a most extraordinary "fabrication and forgery" used in support of a civil suit in the "Tandi" Subordinate Civil Court presided over by Mr. Amirali. In a long pending case (Revasing ex. Suratsing), called on for hearing, one Hasamali, a brother of both plaintiff and defendant, endeavoured to support the former's case by producing a *hoondi* purporting to have been drawn in A. D. 1872. On examination by the court and an application by the judge of a magnifying lens, it turned out that the date recorded on the stamp paper was 1877! The fact was recorded by the judge. It is to be hoped that a prosecution will follow, as such scoundrels have no right to escape the penalty of their rascality. The thing is so clear. A document *might* have been written on paper with a water-mark of 1872 in 1877; but to reverse the dates and write a *hoondi* in 1872 on paper dated 1877 is a stretch of impudence that we hardly thought could be essayed even in a "sub" court by Sindi Bania impudence!—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue).

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The decreases in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 8th November, 1879, was 87,239 maunds and in money Rs. 20,056. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 8th Nov., 1879.		Week ending 9th Nov., 1878.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight	Mds	6,323	Mds	1,500	Mds	4,823	...	
Amount	Rs.	6,291	Rs.	1,583	Rs.	4,708	...	
WHEAT—								
Weight	Mds	39,987	Mds	23,934	Mds	15,153	...	
Amount	Rs.	33,557	Rs.	11,387	Rs.	12,200	...	
OTHER FOOD GRAIN—								
Weight	Mds	1,15,905	Mds	2,35,447	...		...	
Amount	Rs.	54,979	Rs.	1,16,026	...		...	
LINSEED—								
Weight	Mds	3,676	...		...		...	
Amount	Rs.	1,734	...		...		...	
TEELSEED—								
Weight	Mds	20,108	...		...		Mds	20,677
Amount	Rs.	8,659	...		...		Rs.	48,749
OTHER SEEDS								
Weight	Mds	5,081	...		...		...	
Amount	Rs.	1,885	...		...		...	
SUGAR AND JAGREE—								
Weight	Mds	6,152	...		...		...	
Amount	Rs.	4,405	...		...		...	
SALT—								
Weight	Mds	60,309	Mds	56,187	Mds	4,113	...	
Amount	Rs.	30,045	Rs.	30,765	...		Rs.	720
OPIUM—								
Weight	Mds	6,045	Mds.	2,775	Mds	3,270	...	
Amount	Rs.	21,899	Rs.	9,947	Rs.	11,952	...	
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—								
Weight	Mds	37,370	Mds	17,894	Mds	19,238	...	
Amount	Rs.	30,737	Rs.	26,735	Rs.	4,002	...	
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight	Mds	1,80,036	Mds	2,12,464	...		Mds	32,216
Amount	Rs.	1,22,143	Rs.	1,29,997	...		Rs.	8,449
TOTAL—								
Weight	Mds	4,63,052	Mds	5,50,201	...		Mds	87,23
Amount	Rs.	3,08,384	Rs.	3,26,440	...		Rs.	20,056

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
" " " General Goods."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. ANCONA, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr W Wet, Mr G Stevens, Mr W A Smith, Mr McCarthy, Mr W S Jefery, and Mr Wm Russell.
For Brindisi—Mr J R B Fitz-Herbert.
For Venice—Rev and Mrs J Biggins.
For Gibraltar—Don Joseph de Naroubna and 5 children.
For Suez—Major Herschel.
For Aden—Major Crawford and 13 deck passengers.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE court reopened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice Kemball presided in the three division courts on the Original Side. In the first division court on the Appellate Side, Sir Charles Sargent (acting Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Melvill, senior, presided, and in the second division court Mr. Justice Pinhey and Mr. Justice Melvill, junior, Sat. During the vacation, the accommodation in the several division courts except the Criminal Court has been extended. On the Original Side, the counsels' platforms in the second and third division courts have been enlarged five feet east and west; and the tables being proportionately enlarged, two seats at their west ends have been provided for the Reporters of the Press. This is a concession which, though tardy and long deferred, is duly appreciated. In the Criminal Court, however, the Reporters are, for the purposes of hearing what is said by the judge and counsel, as badly off as ever before. It is a pity that nothing has been done to lighten the comparative darkness in which the court is involved in the early part of the day. The wakils' platforms in the two division courts on the Appellate Side have also been enlarged though not to the same extent as on the Original Side.

THE OVERLAND POSTAL SERVICE. FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

THE following correspondence between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Director General of the Post Office of India on the foreign postage rates in connection with the overland postal service has been sent to us for publication :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 31st Oct., 1879.

To the DIRECTOR GENERAL of the POST OFFICE of INDIA, Simla.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to bring to your notice the anomaly in the rates of postage chargeable in India upon letters and newspapers addressed via Brindisi to the United Kingdom compared with the rates charged on letters and newspapers addressed via Brindisi to the Continent of Europe and America.

The rates charged on letters addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi are 5 annas per ½ oz. for letters and 1 anna for newspapers, being the same as those for Germany, and 2 annas less for letters and 1 anna less for newspapers than the rates charged to the United Kingdom, although the distance to Russia is much greater than to the United Kingdom. Again, the rates of postage charged on letters and newspapers addressed to the United States of America via Brindisi, through the United Kingdom, are the same as the rates to the United Kingdom only, *viz.*, 5 annas per ½ oz. for letters, and 1 anna for newspapers.

The same anomaly appears also in the rates of postage chargeable in the United Kingdom, in the United States of America, and in Germany, to India. The rates charged in the United Kingdom on letters addressed to India *via* Brindisi are 6d. per ½ oz., on newspapers 1d. per 4 oz., while the rates from the United States or Germany *via* Brindisi are 2½d. for a letter and 1d. for a newspaper.

The Committee are wholly at a loss to conceive on what principle these arrangements were entered into. The correspondence between India and the Continent is probably greater than the correspondence between India and all other countries taken together, and this consideration alone should have entitled it to cheaper rates of postage. That correspondence does, in fact, tax for the benefit of foreigners, and the British and Indian Governments are giving the advantages of the overland postal service, which costs their respective people a heavy sum, to foreigners at considerably less rates than are charged to their own countrymen. The Committee respectfully submit that this anomaly should cease, and that the people of India and Great Britain, who pay for the postal service, should have the privileges given to other countries. If it be argued that the extra expense in working the overland postal service is already very heavy, then I am to point out that reduced rates of postage on letters between England and India would probably result in so great an increase of letters and newspapers being sent by the overland mail service as to lead to a considerable augmentation of the postal revenue :" but I do not feel able to hold out to the Government a probable realisation of the anticipation within any reasonable limit of time. The rate of postage on Brindisi letters stood at 8 annas prior to 1st July, 1876 : it was then reduced to 6 annas; and in April 1879 it was still further reduced to 5 annas. But these reductions have had no material effect in stimulating correspondence, the only marked effect being the transfer of a considerable portion of the correspondence formerly sent by the cheaper Southampton route to the more expensive Brindisi route.

9. With this fact in view it would be impossible for me to expect, or to lead the Government to expect, any such increase of correspondence as would substantially modify the estimate of the loss which would follow the reduction of postage rates advocated by the Chamber.

10. I shall, however, submit a copy of your letter and of this reply to the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

A BURMAN at Rangoon quarrelled with a Hindu, and chopped off all the five toes of his right foot with a *dah*.

JACK ASHORE.—We do not wonder at the crew of H. M.'s S. Ruby being well spoken of by all classes of the community, after what we ourselves witnessed on Thursday evening. A sailor belonging to the Ruby was just turning into Frazer Street from Soolay Pagoda Road, when he ran against an old Burmese lady carrying a bottle of kerosine oil in her hand. Of course the old lady dropped the bottle which was smashed into atoms. The sailor, seeing the old lady's distress, said, "Pooh! Pooh! old woman, that's nothing," and then drew a rupee out of his pocket and gave it to her. A European head constable, seeing what he had done, told him that he would have paid for the oil; but the sailor said, "You know it was a woman, that makes the difference."—*Rangoon Times*.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP SHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOP SHIP SERAPIS, 4,173 tons, Captain Davidson, sailed yesterday for England, via Aden, with 20 officers, 3 ladies, 436 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 24 women and 42 children of the 1-6th Foot for Aden; and 28 officers, 12 ladies, 21 children and 186 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 22 women, 74 children and 3 female servants, details for England. She will embark at Aden 18 officers, 2 ladies and 3 children, and 447 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 14 women and 21 children of the 1-14th Rifle; and 1 lady and 3 children, and 62 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 4 women and 16 children, detailed from that station for England. The following is the list of officers and their families :—

FOR ADEN.—1-6th Foot.

Lieut Col J N Colthurst	Lieut F Clayton
Major and Mrs L B Hale	2nd Lieut F Cornis
Major J G Cockburn	2nd Lieut H Mansel
Capt and Mrs A H Harrison	2nd Lieut P R Mockler
Capt G Collis	2nd Lieut H London
Capt A R A Coles	2nd Lieut K H Twigg
Capt F Grundy	Offg Adjt M Q Jones
Capt A M O'Beirne	Quarter Master G Beedle
Lieut E H Carse-Scott	Surg-Major and Mrs W Wastell
Lieut H Harwood	
Lieut T Lumsden	

FOR LONDON.

Major G U Prior, 100th Foot	Capt W E Sharp, R A
Lieut Col and Mrs F O Barclay, 66th Foot	Surg and Mrs J P Hunt and 3 children, A M D
Capt R O'B Brook, 1-12th Foot	Lieut H W Helyar, 2-6th Foot
Major C S Noble, R A	Surg-Major and Mrs A K Hudson and 2 children, A M D
Lieut Col W B Browne, 81st Foot	
Lieut and Mrs G L Eliot and 2 children, Staff Corps	Surg-Major H J O'Brien, A M D
Major C Crawford, R E	Surg G Shaw, A M D
Capt and Mrs F W Hemming & child, 5th D Guards	Lieut J O B Drury, 51st Foot
Major C Collingam, 5-11th R A	Vet-Surg and Mrs W V Boyd, R A
Lieut C S Reay, 63rd Foot	Capt R Hall, 1-14th Foot
Lieut A S P Hudson, 63rd Foot	Capt W H M Jackson, 81st Foot
Capt B F Handy, 2-8th Foot	Capt A C Hall, 2-6th Foot
Capt N Short, 2-8th Foot	Lieut E J Winnington Ingram, 1-6th Foot
Capt and Mrs B S du Jardin 2-7th Foot	Capt R J Harvey, 1-25th Foot
Surg-Major J A W Spence, I M D	

ALIMONY "PENDENTE LITE."

IN the case of Mrs. Hykoop against Colonel James Smith Hykoop, Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Turner on behalf of the petitioner, moved before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday to make absolute a rule *nisi* of the 6th October last, which required the respondent to show cause why such sum as the court might think proper by way of alimony should not be granted to the petitioner for her maintenance until the hearing of the suit for a fortnight, but he was instructed to refuse to consent to a postponement of the hearing of the petition for alimony, because the respondent had not paid a pie since July last for his wife's subsistence, and she was at present living in Bombay with her sister.

The judge.—The respondent says somewhere that his pay is only Rs. 452 per mensem.

Mr. Russell said that, although the practice in granting alimony pendente lite was to grant one-fifth of the husband's pay, the rule *nisi* in this case asked only for Rs. 50 per mensem, being little more than one-tenth.

His Lordship made an order for the payment by the respondent to the petitioner of Rs. 50 per mensem from 1st August last, the date of the petition. All arrears to be paid immediately, and subsequent payments to be made on or before the 1st of each month.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

STEPHEN W. WILCHINSKI VS. ANNA CONCEICAO DE SILVA.

This suit for divorce on the ground of the respondent's adultery with a young man named Charles Thomson, now an inmate of the Government Workhouse, was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The petitioner, the husband, sued as a pauper. Service of the summons on the respondent in St. Joseph's Home, Victoria Road, Bombay, was proved. She said she did not know to write, and one of the sisters made a cross for her in the original summons.

The petitioner said—I came to Bombay in 1873, and was on the 19th October, 1874, married to the respondent in the Church at Calbadavi, according to the rites of Roman Catholics. This is an extract from the register. In July, 1875, the respondent left me, and I have not seen her since. In April, 1875, I lived with my wife in Cavel Street. On returning home one day from my work, I found a man named Charles Thomson with my wife in the bath-room, the door of which was closed from inside with a hook. I got into the bath-room, and saw my wife washing, and Thomson was putting his trousers on. I have no doubt that my wife committed adultery on the occasion. I forbade the man from coming to my house. He was then an engine-driver. The next day, on returning home from my work, I found him in the front room with my wife. She was then 15 years old, and Thomson was about 25 years. The following day I went to live at Worlee, where I was employed by the Municipality, in charge of the Pumping Station. From 1875 to 1877 I did not live with my wife. In the latter year she gave birth to a child, and I afterwards discovered that it was privately baptised at the house by the Rev. De Quadros. I am not the father of the child. This is the certificate I obtained from Mr. De Quadros. I preferred a charge of adultery against Thomson and my wife in the Girgaum Police Court in 1875, about two months after the incident in the bath-room, and I gave evidence in the case. I got sick and was obliged to leave Bombay; and the case was adjourned from time to time for five months. It was not dismissed, but is still pending. I refused to take back my wife.

Rustomjee Burjorjee, a clerk, knew the respondent, who lived in his master's house in Duncan Road, at Rs. 4 per month, with Charles Thomson, from January 1876 until 30th September 1877. The respondent's mother lived for the most part with her, and for some time in an adjoining room. The man Thomson (whom the witness pointed out where he sat in court) paid the rent. Besides the cook-room, they had only one room, which was used as a sitting-room, bed-room, and bath-room. When witness went one day to demand rent, he saw a child lying dead there.

Jugonath Bhasker, a clerk to Dr. Weir, produced a report signed by Dr. R. N. Khory, sub-registrar of births and deaths, of the death of a child of C. Thomson on the 5th May 1877.

The petitioner was going to call Charles Thomson as a witness, when

The judge said—You need not call Charles Thomson. I have no doubt on this evidence of the adultery.

Mr. Lorenzo A. De Quadros, assistant priest in the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora De Esperanza, Calbadevi, produced a certificate. He baptised a child of the person named in the certificate. He believed it was born the same morning. He did not ask who the father of the child was. He was taken to the house in the native town, and the grand-mother of the child was present. He baptised privately and gave no name to the child.

Mr. William Kubke, Superintendent of the Strangers' Home, Bombay, knew the parties in the case. Thomson and respondent lived as man and wife; and he knew they had a child.

The judge said the case was quite proved, and he had no doubt as to the adultery; but the Act (section 11 of Act X. of 1869) required that the other offender should be made a co-respondent in the suit. Petitioner sued as a pauper; and the learned judge, who accepted the petition, had not had his attention drawn to the provision of law. His Lordship therefore directed that Charles Thomson be made a co-respondent, that the petition be amended, that Thomson be served with a summons, and that the case come on again on Monday the 22nd December next.

STORIES FROM MANDALAY.

STORIES from the royal city are tolerably frequent, though now far they may be relied on we cannot say. Here is one of the latest, which we give as it was told to us, and which, if true, effectually disposes of all chance of war for some considerable time to come. Somewhere about the feast of Ta Soung Dine, the *pounnahs*, the wise men or astrologers, of Mandalay, caused

If handled with due elaboration, the raw yolk of a single egg will incorporate into a thick cream a whole quart bowl, and the object of the mayonnaise maker is triumphantly attained when, as an enthusiastic adept has put it, "those who object to oil, forget that it is there at all, and those who object to raw eggs, can detect no trace of their rawness." The culinary professor on the platform had evidently got to his Tarragon or vinegar stage, and his mayonnaise was almost completed. I saw him taste it with a smack of satisfaction. A good cook always tastes his sauces, the forefinger of the left hand—let Mr. Charles Reade note this—being the means generally employed for conveying the sauce to be tasted to the mouth. But what on earth did this *chef* on the platform of a Pullman car? A railway carriage is not a kitchen. Truly so; but energy and ingenuity may so construct a railway car that it shall comprise a compact kitchen with all due culinary appliances, with a pantry and a wine-and-spirit store in addition; and this has just been done by the Pullman Car Company, in connection with a new saloon and refreshment car, which on Saturday undertook a "trial journey" from King's cross to Peterborough—a distance of seventy-six miles—and back to town. The expedition was under the auspices of Mr. Oakley, the energetic general manager, and Mr. Forbes, the secretary of the Great Northern, who were accompanied by Mr. R. Tennant, M.P. for Leeds, and a number of the board of directors and several gentlemen interested in the development of railway resources. The cuisine, of the admirable arrangements of which I shall have something to say presently, was "run"—to use an Americanism—by the staff of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The objects of the Great Northern Railway Company in introducing a most important feature in railway economy, long since adopted in the United States, and which I should say only needs to be known to be appreciated and utilised in England, may be very briefly stated. There are vast numbers of business men travelling on six days of every week between London and Leeds. As regards the up journey, the business men usually leave Leeds by the ten a.m. train, arriving in the metropolis at two p.m., and returning to Leeds at 5.30 p. m. Thus only three hours and a half are at their disposal wherein to transact their business, refresh the inner man, and catch the return train. The consequence is that, as a rule, they can enjoy only a hurried and anomalous meal, half luncheon and half dinner; and if things "in the city" press very hardly upon them, they are fain to content themselves with the "snack" at a refreshment-room, which "snack" may be contracted to the exiguous proportions of a Sandwich, a hard-boiled egg, a cold sausage, or half a pork-pie, but which in any case may be reckoned upon to be abundant in two items; the production of indigestion and ill-temper. Friction is a thing to be strictly avoided in all things appertaining to railways; and to obviate dyspepsia and discontent, the Great Northern Railway intend, on and after the 1st of November next, to attach a Pullman dining-car to the 10-0 a.m. up train from Leeds and to the 5-30 p.m. down train from King's-cross, so that travellers between London and the West Riding may be able to procure a copious and comfortable dinner, at moderate restaurant prices, without leaving the train, at table-d'hote luncheon or dinner at a fixed price may be one of the features of the new system; but the caterers do not, it is stated, intend to insist that their guests should eat so many dishes at so much a head. A single basin of soup or a plate of cold meat, without anything to follow, will, for example, be served; but these and similar matters of detail are naturally susceptible of modification, and their settlement must be guided by experience as the scheme gets into working order. The grand object to accomplish in the outset was to solve the problem of an ambulatory dinner; and this was brought on Saturday, with brilliant success, to the agreeable consummation of "Q. E. D."

The "installation" of the special train which left King's-cross at 12.20 p.m. was, in all respects, excellent. It consisted, successively, of a break-van, a Pullman palace drawing car, a Pullman dining car, and another break van. The French lady who told Sir Walter Scott that she objected to side-walks, and that she preferred "le totalité du pavé," would have been delighted with the facilities for perambulation afforded by the Pullman train. From one end to the other it was easy to walk, and even to stroll, the aisle between the tables being sufficiently wide to allow of that mode of locomotion. The internal decoration of the Pullman cars has been too often and too minutely described to warrant repetition on my part; but I may call attention to a novel form of embellishment in the coved roofs of the cars, which are internally lined with canvas, while over this are laid thin veneers of beautifully-veined American woods, forming a visual parqueterie or wood tapestry, on which are painted fanciful designs brilliant in hue, and somewhat Japanesein character. A luxuriously comfortable smoking room forms an important adjunct at the extremity of the car furthest from the dining saloon, and every structural precaution has been taken to prevent the fumes of the Indian weed from permeating into the other portions of the "installation," since it is obvious that the patrons of the Pullman luncheon and dining cars on the Great Northern line will not by any means be exclusively confined to "business men." Business men are apt to have wives and daughters subject to the visitation of hunger, and by no means averse to the degustations of succulent luncheons and elegantly-served dinners. There are thousands of travellers every year between Yorkshire and London who are bent much less on business than on pleasure, and it is also worth while to bear in mind the gastronomic needs of another very numerous and by no means uninfluential class in the community, who in their continuous travelling northward and southward may be held to combine pleasure with business—I mean the sporting fraternity. I have often wondered, when listening to the Babel din of a racecourse, and solacing myself with the reflection that I had not a single sixpence on any horse in any race on the card, how and when those who were there for business contrived to obtain refreshment. A racing friend told me that some of them were accustomed to carry in their pockets a formidable kind of food which may be described as a "block sandwich," consisting as it does of a large thick and juicy rumpsteak, carefully broiled, and packed between two thick slices of new bread and butter. From this concentrated mass of meat and bread, which, if fired from an eighteen-pounder, might do great execution in the enemy's ranks, wedges of sustenance may at convenient seasons be cut, to recruit exhausted energies, copious libations of dry champagne being expected to act as a solvent to the mass of meaty fibre in the "block sandwich." But how preferable to these Brobdingnagian repasts would be the hot and well-ordered luncheon or dinner on board a Pullman palace car.

We had left King's-cross at 12.20, and had a wonderfully smooth and rapid run down to Peterborough, which we "made" at 1.50 p.m. Towards the close of the down journey, that which was styled a luncheon, but which was in reality a first-rate dinner, was served. I confess that I had been very nervous on the score of this repast, and that I scanned and rescanned the bill of fare with considerable inward perturbation. About the mayonnaise sauce I was cheerfully confident, for I had seen the very last whisk of the fork administered, and had taken a surreptitious but satisfactory peep at the lobster over which the golden-hued cream was to be poured. But how about that "potage crecy" and that mock-turtle soup in the "menu." We were going at much more than express speed. An eminent engineer standing by, consulting the indicator of a delicate little machine, whispered to me our rate of locomotion. I felt that I was tasting pale—strictly on account of the "potage crecy" and the mock-turtle soup. At least I thought as the "flying car" landed us at King's-cross terminus at four p.m. on Saturday. It was a lovely afternoon, and I thought that I might as well see, after a trip into Northamptonshire and back, how things were looking down on the coast of Sussex. So I leisurely proceeded to London Bridge, and caught the five o'clock express for Brighton. I went to the Promenade Concert at the Aquarium, and listened to the Lancers' band discoursing a selection from "Lucrezia Borgia," and other sweet strains, until I was horologically warned that it was time to return to the station and catch the new Saturday express train which leaves Brighton at 9-55 p. m, and reaches Victoria at 11.10 p.m. So I was at home before midnight, after spending an afternoon and evening—remember that I had three clear hours before me between breakfast time and noon, to read the weekly papers or to study the Pandects of Justinian—the varied incidents in which might have astonished the young gentleman of fifty years ago almost as much as Leigh Hunt's lauded tigar.

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